

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

[No. 1592.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue-Store,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and at prices.

Philip G. MacFeller, v. m.

## JUST LANDED,

From the ship NANCY, Captain PAIN, from CHARLESTON.

30 bales COTTON, of superior kind

With a quantity of

RICE AND INDIGO.

For Sale, by

E. GILMAN,

April 30.

## WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Coltraine Linens  
13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback  
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 barrels each  
Marble Mortars of different sizes  
7 cases best Lard Oil  
10 marble Chimney pieces  
1000 bushels Liverpool Sea and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30.

## JOHN G. LADD

Has just received

100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,  
A few hogheads Muscovado Sugars,  
Do West India Rum,  
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.  
Wanted to purchase  
100 hogheads bright Virginia Tobacco.

April 30.

## Robert McCrea & Co.

At the Store, King-street, formerly occupied by Haysburgh and McCrea, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,  
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

## SPRING GOODS.

April 18.

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

## Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers,

25 bales Cotton,  
25 tierces Rice,  
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,  
3000 wt. nice Bacon  
100 sacks Stone Lime,  
20 dozen nice Claret Oil, in pint bottles,  
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,  
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

April 22.

## FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hylon,  
5 do. Hylon,  
10 do. Hylon Skin,

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderfon.

April 21.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses  
24 do. Sugar, of good quality  
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection  
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine  
2 boxes Cotton Cards  
2 sacks Sago  
2 do. Licorice Root  
Bottles of Claret and herds Grass Seed  
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and  
1000 Square Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26.

## TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March. Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

## The Subscriber has just Received,

In addition to his former Stock—which makes it complete in Groceries and Fruits—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls.  
French Brandy, in pipes  
Claret Wine, in half pipes  
West India and New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels  
Old Peach Brandy  
Mould and dipt Candlet, in boxes  
First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes  
Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENES, from New-York.

Soft shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CAREW, from Lisbon.

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes  
Oranges in do.  
English Walnuts, in bales.

By Captain CROWDILL, from Leghorn.  
Muscadell and Bloom Rufins, in boxes  
Said Oil, in casks, or by the bottle.

A L S O,

New York double refined Leaf Sugar, in barrels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HER RINGS, by the barrel; and SALMON in kegs—all very low for cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 27.

## HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,

65 tons Plaster of Paris,  
60 boxes Mould Candles,  
20 boxes Chocolate,  
60 barrels Prime Pork,  
6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,  
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine.

## In STORE,

London Particular,  
London and New-York Market Particular and Cargo Tenerife,  
Catalonia and Claret  
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo, and Prime Beef  
10 barrels Bounce  
4 bales Beerboom Garrahs  
2 bales Tannah Coffee  
6 hhds. Molasses  
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8.

## REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to Matt's tavern; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS.

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

## Now Landing.

From Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by

## LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,  
20 do. do. Beef,  
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,  
5 bales Beerboom Garrahs,  
500 plates yellow Nankeens.

## In Store,

Imperial,  
Young Hylon,  
Hylon Skin,  
Russia and Ravens Duck,  
Cask and box fresh Raisins,  
Ground Ginger,  
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,  
Double refined leaf do.  
200 boxes mould and dipt Candies, of a superior quality, for the West-India market,  
30 boxes Chocolate,  
50 barrels New-England Rum,  
8 pipes and half pipes Tenerife Wine,  
10 rolls mill'd Lead,  
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

## WANTED.

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

## Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3.

## FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.  
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.



## WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

## WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,  
New-York prime Beef and Pork.  
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 22.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of The late Andrew Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1697 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1000 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.  
W. C. Selden, }

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner, the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

April 22.

Thomas A. Diggs.

## Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)  
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jameison.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey  
5000 lbs Green Coffee  
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil  
20 boxes Chocolate  
1000 lbs heavy Pepper  
20 boxes fresh Mustard  
A few bales Tennessee Cotton  
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

## GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
London superfine Cloths  
and Cambricks,  
Lace do.  
Rich Calsonade and figured India Musins  
India and British Book do.  
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,  
Extra Silk Goggles,  
Fic Nic Mitts,  
Silk Cord and Buttons,  
Cambrick Buttons,  
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,  
Offrich Feather,  
Italian Mantaus,  
Fine India Persians,  
Bastias, Mammadies,  
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,  
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

## BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

## A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A Broker's Office and Commission Store, At the corner of Union and King streets,

Where he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments and acceptances will be given when the consignments are accompanied with orders to sell on time. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary rates. As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant.

Winchester, March 4, 1866.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree, and his facility, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business fully entitle him to our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, John J. Abu, Miller,  
Daniel G. J. Wm. Dawson,  
Charles B. J. Geo. Reed,  
Richard Holliday, Alf. H. Powell,  
T. G. Gamble, A. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,  
A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 18.

## Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29.

## Notice.

THAT on the first day of May court to be held for Fairfax county, at the court house thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to me made for the purpose of securing the payment of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene, for Thomas P. Ward, jun. expose to public sale, a likely NEGRO MAN, named NERO, in the deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock of that day.

David Stuart, Trustee.

April 29.

## Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New York, 10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods,

consisting of  
Garrahs, Mamoodies, Punjam Cloths, Sannas, Collas, Bastas, and Cheeks.

A L S O,  
Calicoes, colored and white Cambrick Mill Lin, Undressed Ginghams, Silk Chambray, Cambrick, D. mity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lure, String, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Broad Handkerchiefs, White Crapes, Pic Nic Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Muslin, Crea s, Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue Gorralls, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, at the corner of Royal and King streets.

April 23.

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cors and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

## FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening at his Store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,  
Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,  
Of Baltimore.

September 18.



CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(Mr. Edwin's Speech concluded.)

The effect of this measure upon the revenue is a subject of great alarm; it is to render us bankrupt in fortune as well as reputation. The annual revenue of the United States, on an average of the three last years, has been 11,550,000 dollars, of which 5,432,000 dollars are derived from our imports from the British dominions, and 6,118,000 dollars from our imports from the rest of the world. This is certainly a very serious view of the subject; but we believe that this measure will not produce war, and of course that it will not paralyze our commerce. Our merchants will still be enterprising, and will have new inducements to enterprise; our flag will still wave on every sea and in every clime; from new sources and channels of commerce we shall derive articles similar to those now imported from Britain, or tolerable substitutes; and the increased price of those articles will add something to the revenue, while it will be in some degree diminished by the general effect. Gentlemen of great commercial information, have calculated that the revenue will not be diminished to the amount of one million; but let us suppose that it will be lessened two millions, or even 2,550,000 dollars. With only nine millions instead of eleven and a half, it is certain that we cannot expend three or four millions for the support of government, and sustain besides the annual appropriation of eight millions for the payment of the national debt. But let us suppose the worst, and what follows? We may submit to the usurpations of Great Britain on the ocean, we may throw at her feet every thing but nominal independence and honor, we may disgrace and degrade ourselves in the eyes of the world, and we shall extinguish our national debt in 1816, 1817 or 1818. On the other hand, we may assume a manly and dignified national spirit, we may recal the principles and the habits of the revolution, we may arm our government with sufficient energy to vindicate and maintain our national rights, we may command respect from other nations, and we shall extinguish our national debt in 1824, 1825, or 1826. This may be the alternative in the last resort, but for the present we can increase the ratio, and of course the quantum of the duties which constitute the revenue. In hard times we must expect to bear hard burdens.

The adoption of this measure, we are told, will throw an unequal and unreasonable weight upon our southern brethren; it is feared that it will not only lessen the price, but utterly preclude the market, of their staple export commodities. Here we ought to pause and reflect; and if such an evil will flow from this source, we ought to abandon the project.

Upon reflection we do not believe that such will be the consequence. The two great articles of southern exportation are cotton and tobacco. The value of our annual exports, for the three last years, to the dominions of Great Britain in Europe only, has been 15,690,000 dollars, of which the value of cotton has been 5,640,000 dollars, and of tobacco 3,220,000, both together 8,860,000. Deducting from the gross amount of 15,690,000 the sum of 8,860,000 for foreign goods re-exported, we have 13,430,000 for all the articles of domestic produce, and of course the southern states furnish nearly two thirds in value of our domestic exports to the European dominions only of Great Britain. But our exports to the British colonies, in all parts of the world, consist of the productions of the northern and middle states; of provisions and live stock, lumber, naval stores, pot ash, furs, and foreign merchandize, acquired by the carrying trade. And cotton and tobacco are now exported to other parts as well as Great Britain; the total annual value of the exports of cotton being 6,940,000, & of tobacco 6,143,000 dollars; these two articles (and there are no others of consequence exported from the southern states except rice which is apparently of inconsiderable value) amounting in the whole to 13,083,000, which deducted from 13,430,000, the whole amount of exports of

domestic produce, leaves 28,843,000 dollars for the exports almost exclusively of the northern and middle states. It is not believed that this measure will shut up the British market for a raw material so necessary to their manufactures as our cotton. A non-importation is not in itself a non-exportation: One export may still go to Great Britain, as it will be her interest to receive them. But suppose she adopts measures of retaliation against her interest, and excludes them. When we know that even in the present war she opens free ports in her colonies for a partial commerce with her enemies, and when we are told that the French armies are now clad in British manufactures, can we doubt that the British government, with that depth of commercial as well as national policy for which it is distinguished will, whatever may be its ostensible acts, open some indirect channel of trade by which to supply itself with an article so essential to the system of its manufactures? Besides, as I have already observed, in reference to importation, even the preclusion of the British market would open a new one for this article in France and other countries, by holding out an encouragement for them to extend and improve those manufactures of which it forms the raw material.

The only effect upon the articles of cotton and tobacco would be a small decrease of their price, and perhaps that only temporary, and would not a similar effect be produced upon the productions of other parts of the union? Would not the price of the exports of the northern and middle states, of our beef, pork, butter, cheese, dried and pickled fish, flour, wheat, corn, lumber, and all other articles, be affected? Unquestionably. We hoped this would have been viewed as a great national question upon a great national scale, and not made a local one. But does not the carrying trade, which we wish to protect, present a local question also? Is it not almost exclusively carried on by citizens of the northern and middle states?

It is said that this trade produces a revenue of only 850,000 dollars. But what is the amount of the trade, and why does it not produce more revenue? The annual value of articles of foreign produce, re-exported to all parts of the world, is estimated at 28,533,000 dollars. It produces but a small sum because it has been deemed good policy not to tax it, but to cherish, to patronize it, as a source of industry & profit.

But some gentlemen are not inclined to protect this trade, and some even hazard an opinion that it is injurious to the country. We thought the principle advanced by able writers on political economy, was equally settled with men of science and men of common sense, that the amount of the wealth of a nation is composed of the combined amount of the produce of its land and labor, of its industry upon the ocean as well as upon the terra firma; and that five millions of dollars, earned in the carrying trade, the product of labor on the sea, by citizens of the United States, and incorporated into the great stock of our national wealth, were just equal to five millions of dollars acquired by the labor of the husbandman. The impressment of our seamen too may be viewed as a local question; those unfortunate men, belong to the northern and middle states. Gentlemen seem to consider them as persons of no character or consequence, mere adventurers on the ocean, wandering beyond the limits and the powers of the national jurisdiction and protection. Not so. They are men and citizens, they have friends, connexions, and a home, and are employed in an honest occupation; and surely the impressment of thousands of them, in a state of worse than African slavery, on board those floating castles which spread terror through the world, is a local question of as much importance as the price of cotton and tobacco. On this subject alone the friends of the resolution are prepared to say that strong measures ought to be adopted, and ought never to be abandoned until our flag shall be suffered to protect those over whom it waves. If the American eagle is disposed to sink beneath the feet of the British lion, he can expect nothing but contempt and outrage; but it is in his power to take a more elevated situation, to soar out of reach, and be at once secure and triumphant.

Not only are the peculiar interests of our southern brethren to be sacrificed by this measure, but it is to lead to war with Great Britain. On what is this idea founded? On the cool calculating character of her celebrated minister? It will be in itself no cause of war; it is a commercial regulation merely; and we have the same right to adopt it that Great Britain has to pass those laws by which she imposes greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares

and merchandise to the U. States than are imposed on similar articles exported to the nations of Europe. It is neither more nor less than a commercial regulation; a part of the system of managing our own concerns in our own manner; and it ought not to be presumed that it will produce war. Can Great Britain wish, at the present moment, to add to the number of her enemies? She is indeed the soul of a powerful coalition, but she has a powerful enemy to contend with. She is fighting, not the battles of the human race, not for the rights and privileges of the people of Europe, least of all for the rights and privileges of the people of America, but for her own national existence. Her wooden walls, like those of ancient Athens, which, by the direction of an oracle, are said to have preserved that celebrated city from destruction, constitute the only barrier between herself and ruin. Are we the enemies of Great Britain? Not at all—except in war—enemies in war—in peace friends. We love the British people; we should be monsters if we did not, for British blood flows in our veins. We venerate those monuments of British learning and of British liberty, which have so long adorned the dark scene of Europe. We respect the power and the ability of the British government, and we will respect its magnanimity and justice, when it shall respect our rights. And are we the eulogists and flatterers of France; the last task we should wish to undertake would be that of adding new gems to the imperial crown of the emperor of France and king of Italy. I speak for myself alone, but I do not believe that the friends of the resolution have any peculiar partiality for emperors and kings. We would wish to navigate our political bark to any other port than that bestrided by the Colossus of universal empire. We have differences with other nations besides Britain; but do we prostrate ourselves at their feet? We wish to treat nations as they treat us, for it is impossible for nations to pursue with success any other course of conduct; we would use them well or ill in proportion to the degree of friendship or injury we receive; with other nations, weaker measures may succeed, but the injuries we sustain from Great Britain demand strong measures, and we believe the one which is now proposed will produce the desired effect. Not that we are hostile to negotiation, but we wish to give to the instrument of negotiation a new tone. We fear that if this measure be not adopted, no energetic one will be; and that the report, Mr. Chairman, which it becomes your duty to make on retiring from that chair every evening, and yielding it to the honorable speaker, that the committee of the whole have had the state of the union under consideration and come to no resolution thereon, will continue to be the lame conclusion of every day's discussion during the present session. Having done our duty in supporting this resolution, we shall be as willing to meet our constituents as those gentlemen who gave a different vote. We wish for peace, we are anxious to avoid war, but we cannot submit to national disgrace.

[Debate to be continued.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Foreign Intelligence.

Captain Swain of the ship Warcham, arrived yesterday in 41 days from Belfast, has favored the editors of the Daily Advertiser with Belfast papers to the 16th ult. containing London dates to the 12th, from which it appears that Mr. Tierney is to be the new governor of the Cape of Good Hope; that the French troops had overrun Naples, and the king and queen embarked in a frigate for Palermo, but, owing to the violence of the wind, were forced to anchor under the batteries, and in consequence became prisoners to the troops of the French emperor.

The French troops still kept up their forces in Germany; rumor states that they are intended to act against Prussia; others again state, that Prussia and France have concluded an alliance, and that a congress is to be held at Berlin, under the mediation of Prussia to negotiate a peace between England and France, and that the marquis of Douglas and Mr. Thomas Grenville will be sent as plenipotentiaries from England. But what appears most interesting to the American public is the annexed paragraph from the London Gazette of the 10th ult.

The most conciliatory measures are adopted by government for the adjustment of differences with the United States.

On Saturday 25 American seamen were discharged at Portsmouth from La Villa de Milan Frigate. Sir Robert Laurie, lately returned from the Halifax station, Orders have been sent to the other ports to discharge all American seamen on board his majesty's ships.

London, March 10.

The fleet for the West Indies, consisting of about 150 sail, under convoy of six frigates, sailed from the cove of Cork, on the 3d inst.

There was a report, on Saturday evening, that a new proposition had been made to the transport board, for the exchange of prisoners. It is obvious that the emperor of the French earnestly desires to obtain the 9000 seamen detained in this country. He has no fewer than twenty-seven ships of war, all above fifty guns, on the stocks, which will be launched before midsummer; and it would be a great thing for him to obtain a lumping exchange at the rate of five for two, which is the exact proportion, as we have about 18 000 French prisoners in England, and there are only 7,000 English in France.

Several conferences have taken place between Mr. Monroe the American ambassador, and his majesty's ministers, relative to matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States; and there is every prospect of a speedy and amicable adjustment of all differences. Twenty-five American seamen were discharged on Friday, at Portsmouth, from La Villa de Milan Frigate, Sir R. Laurie, lately returned from the Halifax station. An order, we understand, has been received to discharge all American subjects from our ships.

The Paris papers contain an account of the surrender of the cities of Naples, Capua, Gaeta, and Pescara to the French army. Bonaparte was at the theatre-Francaise, on the 24th inst, when the dispatches announcing these events, arrived; and by his orders, the celebrated actor Talma, communicated the intelligence to the audience. We announced, in a former paper, the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte upon the Neapolitan frontier, at the head of the French army. In his progress into that kingdom, he divided his army into three corps. The right commanded by general Regnier, marched by Terracina and Gaeta, the left, consisting of the Italian corps, made its way by Jiri, while he proceeded himself in person with the centre, under the immediate command of marshal Massena, by Germa and Capua. General Regnier, upon his arrival at Gaeta, summoned the prince of Hesse, who commanded the place, to surrender. The prince notified his intention of defending his post to the last extremity. In consequence of this answer, general Regnier ordered an attack to be made upon the redoubt of St. Andre, which he carried after a slight resistance, in which the French general Grigny was killed. On the 12th, the centre summoned Capua, and also met a refusal. On the 13th, however, deputies arrived from Naples and signed the surrender of Gaeta, Capua, Pescara, Naples, and the forts that command it.

The French general Partonaux, immediately entered Naples, and on the 15th Joseph Bonaparte set out from Capua for the same destination. On the 23d of Jan, the king of Naples embarked for Sicily, leaving his family behind, of whom the hereditary prince was invested with unlimited powers to act in his absence. Apprised of the approach of the French army, the prince sent his brother with propositions to Joseph Bonaparte, which being rejected, the hereditary prince put himself at the head of the Lazzaroni; and his brother the prince Saint Theodore, endeavored to raise the people of Abruzzo. Their effort do not appear to have been seconded by the Neapolitans in general; and, indeed, the Paris papers do not hesitate to admit, that the French had a strong party both within and without the city of Naples. Under these circumstances no effectual resistance could be made, and the capitulation was signed. As farther evidence of the treachery and cowardice of the Neapolitans, we find that the Neapolitan officers had requested liberty to enter the French service. Joseph Bonaparte had formed several Neapolitan corps. He entered Naples on the 15th ultimo, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He was waited on by the college of regency, whom he received in the royal palace; on the following day he posted the proclamation, signed by the emperor, at Schoenbrunn, and that, it is said, gave great satisfaction to Naples. The queen of Naples, it is stated, has carried to Palermo, not only the royal property, but also a great deal of private property. She has taken ten millions from the bank of Naples, and most of the families of that city are described as ruined.

A frigate, muskets, and bayonets, have been driven of the possession of the On Sunday Joseph attended by cardinal took the opportunity of the French more than 800,000 lbs. of The French Colombia. The 5 per 80 centimes The emperor a considerable 186,000 men taking the efforts to reduce subjection. We find that natural Augereau Hessa, and Prussian towns lia, and Deth Paderborn; is to be revolved old title of The army of the movement his communic army, which c rest The contin several other some speculation tween France inserted a pro dote, to the p 24th inst. and those two po agreed to cede varia; and should take p the same time Hanover. On territorial dis their progress on foot for the tions, and ca ments into eff the present w the suppositio tween Prussia The archdu minister at wa peace and p partment, is the whole Aus ed to no oth Eugene. The report rison Hambur been officially The French several vague peace between opened at Ber ed to them. Count Wor day. He is v portant dispat ander. The Paris p count of the legislative bod on that occasi The session pomp. The by observing, the greater par with England ceased to con them to comba to the advant declared that t ever-forfeited stated, that R turn of the wr titulation whi of his moderat to the internal pressed himsel with respect to I desire p moment's del my part. I clude it, taki ditions of the Bonaparte a falgar, and say storm. The intelli announces th ed with Franc chatelard Val to Bavaria, an Ferdinand. The Hambu also to be ced all, the Electo the kingly dign



25 American seamen were  
at Portsmouth from La Villa  
Trigate. Sir Robert Laurie,  
from the Hallifax station,  
been sent to the other ports  
all American seamen on board  
ships.

London, March 10.

for the West Indies, consisting  
of sail, under convoy of six frig-  
ates from the cove of Cork, on

as a report, on Saturday even-  
ing, a new proposition had been made  
sport board, for the exchange  
s. It is obvious that the empe-  
French earnestly desires to ob-  
seamen detained in this coun-  
has no fewer than twenty-seven  
war, all above fifty guns, on the  
which will be launched before mid-  
and it would be a great thing for  
a lumping exchange at the  
for two, which is the exact  
as we have about 18,000 French  
England, and there are only  
ish in France.

conferences have taken place be-  
Monroe the American ambas-  
his majesty's ministers, relative  
a dispute between Great Britain  
United States; and there is every  
a speedy and amicable adjust-  
differences. Twenty-five Ame-  
men were discharged on Friday,  
outh, from La Ville de Milan  
R. Laurie, lately returned from  
station. An order, we under-  
been received to discharge all  
subjects from our ships.

his papers contain an account of  
er of the cities of Naples, Ca-  
and Pescara to the French ar-  
part was at the theatre Fran-  
24th last, when the dispatches  
these events, arrived; and by  
the celebrated actor Talma,  
ated the intelligence to the au-  
We announced, in a former pa-  
arrival of Joseph Bonaparte upon  
ian frontier, at the head of the  
my. In his progress into that  
he divided his army into three  
the right commanded by general  
arched by Terracina and Gaeta,  
consisting of the Italian corps,  
ray by Jiri, while he proceeded  
person by the centre, under  
late command of marshal Mas-  
vermoz and Capua. General  
upon his arrival at Gaeta, sum-  
prince of Hesse, who command-  
ce, to surrender. The prince  
s intention of defending his  
last extremity. In consequence  
swer, general Regnier ordered  
to be made upon the redoubt of  
which he carried after a slight  
in which the French general  
is killed. On the 12th, the cen-  
ioned Capua, and also met a re-  
the 13th, however, deputies  
om Naples and signed the surren-  
dacta, Capua, Pescara, Naples,  
ra that command it.

French general Partonaux, imme-  
entered Naples, and on the 15th  
Bonaparte set out from Capua for  
destination. On the 23d of Jan-  
Naples embarked for Sicily,  
s family behind, of whom the  
prince was invested with unli-  
vers to act in his absence. Ap-  
the approach of the French army,  
sent his brother with proposi-  
eph Bonaparte, which being re-  
hereditary prince put himself at  
of the Lazzaroni; and his brother  
Saint Theodore, endeavored to  
people of Abruzzo. Their efforts  
near to have been seconded by the  
ins in general; and, indeed, the  
ers do not hesitate to admit, that  
ch had a strong party both within  
out the city of Naples. Under  
stances no effectual resistance  
made, and the capitulation was  
As further evidence of the treach-  
wardward of the Neapolitans, we  
the Neapolitan officers had re-  
berty to enter the French ser-  
Joseph Bonaparte had formed eve-  
olitan corps. He entered Naples  
th ultimo, at 2 o'clock in the af-  
He was waited on by the colleg-  
ency, whom he received in the  
ce; on the following day he post-  
clamation, signed by the empe-  
choenbrunn, and that, it is said,  
at satisfaction to Naples. The  
Naples, it is stated, has carried to  
not only the royal property, but  
eat deal of private property. She  
ten millions from the bank of  
and most of the families of that  
described as ruined.

A frigate, a brig, and 15 transports, with  
muskeets and property of different kinds,  
have been driven by a storm under the bat-  
teries of the Neapolitan coast, and taken  
possession of by the French.

On Sunday the 16th of February, prince  
Joseph attended mass, which was celebrat-  
ed by cardinal Ruffo. On this occasion he  
took the opportunity of presenting Saint  
Januarius with a diamond necklace.

The French army found in the arsenal  
more than 800 pieces of cannon, and about  
200,000 lbs. of gun-powder.

The French army is marching rapidly to  
Calabria.

The 5 per cent. consuls are at 62 francs  
80 centimes.

The emperor Alexander has assembled  
a considerable part of a Russian army, of  
186,000 men at Warsaw; and the Porte,  
taking the alarm, had made extraordinary  
efforts to reduce the insurgent provinces to  
subjection.

We find that the French army under ge-  
neral Augereau, has made an irruption into  
Hessia, and has likewise occupied the  
Prussian towns of Lippstadt, in Westpha-  
lia, and Dethmold, in the neighborhood of  
Paderborn; and report states that Hessia  
is to be revolutionized, and to assume its  
old title of 'The kingdom of the Carti.  
The army of Lefevre is advancing to cover  
the movements of Augereau and maintain  
his communication with the grand French  
army, which continues along the Black For-  
est.

The continent is agitated by these and  
several other military movements, and  
some speculators have predicted war be-  
tween France and Prussia; but we have  
inserted a proclamation of marshal Berna-  
dote, to the people of Anspach, dated the  
24th inst. announcing a treaty between  
those two powers, by which Prussia has  
agreed to cede Anspach to the king of Ba-  
varia; and stipulating that the French  
should take possession of that territory, at  
the same time that Prussia should occupy  
Hanover. Other plans of partition, and  
territorial distribution, are evidently in  
their progress; and armies must be kept  
on foot for the purpose of military occupa-  
tions, and carrying these new arrange-  
ments into effect. This may account for  
the present warlike appearances, without  
the supposition of meditated hostility be-  
tween Prussia and France.

The archduke Charles, who was already  
minister at war, and possessed all the in-  
fluences and patronage in the military de-  
partment, is appointed generalissimo of  
the whole Austrian army, a charge confid-  
ed to no other since the death of prince  
Eugene.

The report that Prussia intended to gar-  
rison Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, has  
been officially contradicted.

The French and German papers contain  
several vague reports of a negotiation for  
peace between England and France, to be  
opened at Berlin; but no credit is attach-  
ed to them.

Count Woronzow arrived in town yester-  
day. He is said to be the bearer of im-  
portant dispatches from the emperor Alex-  
ander.

March 12.

The Paris papers of the 4th give an ac-  
count of the opening of the session of the  
legislative body, with the speech delivered  
on that occasion by Bonaparte.

The session was opened with great  
pompe. The emperor began his speech  
by observing, that since their last meeting  
the greater part of Europe had been united  
with England; but that his armies had not  
ceased to conquer, until he had ordered  
them to combat no more. He then alluded  
to the advantages obtained by his allies;  
declared that the house of Naples had for-  
ever forfeited the crown of that country;  
stated, that Russia is indebted for the re-  
turn of the wreck of her armies to the ca-  
pitulation which he had granted; boasted  
of his moderation towards Austria; chiefly  
to the internal situation of France, he ex-  
pressed himself in the following manner,  
with respect to this country.

"I desire peace with England—Not a  
moment's delay shall be experienced on my  
part. I shall be always ready to con-  
clude it, taking for its foundation the con-  
ditions of the Treaty of Amiens."

Bonaparte alludes to the battle off Tra-  
falgar, and says he lost some ships by the  
storm.

The intelligence from Berlin of the first,  
announces that in the convention conclud-  
ed with France, Prussia has ceded Neuf-  
chatel and Valengin to France, Anspach  
to Bavaria, and Cleves to the archduke  
Ferdinand.

The Hamburg Gazette adds, that Wesel is  
also to be ceded to the Archduke. Nor is that  
all, the Elector of Hesse Cassel is to be raised to  
the kingly dignity, under the title of King of

Carti, and is to receive a large accession of ter-  
ritory. He is to have from Prussia the Bilkoprie  
of Paderborn, and from Hesse Darmstadt the  
greater part of its possessions in Westphalia, and  
all its territories in the county of Witteran; he  
is to have besides the county of Ilber, all Wal-  
deck except the county of Pyrmont which is to  
be given to Prussia. The Counties of Sayn, &c.  
He is to cede the Hessian part of Schauenburgh,  
Angsburg &c. to Prussia; and to Darmstadt, Ha-  
nan, with the district of Schwafgenfels. As the  
Elector of Hesse Cassel is very rich, Bonaparte  
we dare say has exacted a pretty large sum in  
payment for the kingly dignity and these large  
territorial accessions.

The following communication was yesterday  
sent from the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor in  
contradiction of the Dutch fleet having put to  
sea:

Admiralty Office, March 9, 1806.

My Lord—Information having been received,  
from which it was supposed that the Dutch fleet  
had put to sea, I think it proper to inform you  
Lordship, that dispatches have been this day re-  
ceived from Vice Admiral Douglas, stating that  
the Flora frigate had reconnoitered the Texel and  
discovered the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in  
the Nieu Diep, apparently ready for sea. I have  
the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

To the Right Honorable the  
Lord Mayor of London.

Liverpool, March 10.

This morning between two and three o'clock  
it blew a dreadful storm, and the wind being  
northerly, not a vessel in the river escaped its fu-  
ry. The Woolston, Guineaman, and the Ameri-  
can ship, Interpene are on shore near the Port;  
another is on shore near the Mile-house; many  
others are driven on shore on both sides the river  
to the number of not less than twelve to fifteen  
whose names we have not learned; besides several  
that have lost their bowsprits, &c. &c. and got them  
the Cotton Planter of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Yesterday arrived the Young Elias, cap-  
Reddle, with whom came passenger,  
captain Kelly, late of the Roebuck, who  
has politely handed us the following:

List of vessels left at Amsterdam, March 8,  
1806.

Ship Fair American, Frailey, from Phi-  
ladelphia, discharging, time of sailing un-  
certain; barque Packet, Florence, of Phi-  
ladelphia in 2 weeks; ships Perseverance,  
Blackston, from Philadelphia, arrived 7th  
March; Cheesman, Bell, of and for New  
York, in 2 days; Pennsylvania, Howland,  
do. do. first fair wind; Selenus, Tredwell,  
do. do. uncertain; Adamant, Beatty, from  
Baltimore, time of sailing uncertain; Ge-  
neral Green, Miller, do. repairing; Diana,  
French, New York, do. Iris, Grose, of  
and from Baltimore, uncertain; Bradford,  
Clark, of Newburyport, for Lisbon, in 10  
days; brig Izetta, of and for New-  
buryport, uncertain; two brigs and a ship  
just arrived, not known where from.

Vessels sailed in March.

Ships Alexandria, Brand, of Alexap-  
dria, for Cowes, 4th March; Draper,  
Page, of and for New York, do.; Little  
Mary, Waters, of and for Baltimore, do.;  
brig May, M. Mullen, of and for New  
York, 7th; ship Columbia, Dixon, of Phi-  
ladelphia, 8th.

The Dutch fleet consisting of eight sail  
of the line, 2 frigates and one corvette, lay  
in the New Diep, their top sails bent. Ad-  
mirals Dewinter and Kieker at the Hague.  
It was reported at Amsterdam, that all the  
transports lying at Amsterdam would be  
ordered to the New Diep the 20th March,  
and that every preparation would be made  
for the invasion of England, if a peace  
was not concluded before that time. Two  
British ships of war and three cutters were  
cruciating off the Texel, but did not speak  
us; were spoke by a fleet of eight sail  
of the line (British) in the North Sea, who  
enquired particularly of the Dutch ships  
of war, supposed them to be bound there  
to blockade the Texel, 14th of March spoke  
the brig Fame of Providence, from Rot-  
terdam, for Providence, out 6 days, who  
informed that the ship Cornelius, captain  
Post, of and for Charleston, for Rotter-  
dam, had been on shore near Helvoet  
Sluis, and put back to repair.

March 15, Laads End bearing N. 10 or  
12 leagues, saw eight sail of the line (sup-  
posed to be British) standing N. N. E.  
17th, were boarded by a British ship of  
war, Cape Clear bearing N. N. W. 10 or  
12 leagues, who examined our papers mi-  
nutely, and insinuated that if we had been  
bound to Batavia, they would detain us for  
adjudication. 22d, in lat. 49, 50, long.  
24, 30, spoke the ship Flora, of and from  
Charleston, for Liverpool. 30th in lat 46  
10, long. 36, spoke ship Favorite, Turner,  
of and for Portsmouth, N. H. for Ham-  
burgh, all well.

14th April, spoke the ship Manella, Bar-  
ret of and from Nantucket, out 9 days,  
lat 41, 37, long 53, bound for St. Andero,  
all well.

Accounts were received at New Diep,  
on the 6th March of the loss of a ship  
and a brig in the Isle of Seelings, the ship  
of and from New York, the captain and  
two of the crew lost. The brig from Ham-  
burgh, totally lost, crew saved; names  
not recollected.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

The two British ships of war came to  
anchor off the Hook yesterday morning.  
In the evening a flag boat with two officers  
came up to Fort Jay. The commander at  
that place came to town immediately, but  
we have not learned what has transpired.  
[N. Y. pap.]

Extract of a letter from captain Pease, of  
the schooner Maryland, to his owners,  
dated St. Jago, 28th March.

"I arrived here the 25th instant, after  
being taken in the Cayco's passage by two  
French pirates, and brought to anchor un-  
der the West Cayco's, when they took my-  
self and people on board, one of the pri-  
vateers. Me they abused in a most shameful  
manner, they put me in irons, and then pro-  
ceeded to plunder the schooner, they hoist-  
ed all the dry goods on deck, and opened  
every box; what they took away, I do not  
as yet know. They robbed the vessel of  
her small cable, all her spare rigging, run-  
ner and tackle, paints, oil and a number of  
other articles; a number of boxes of raisins,  
all my fowls, eggs, butter, great coat, hat  
shoes, and the greatest part of the peoples  
clothes. They had a rope rove from the  
mast head, and round the neck of one of  
the people for half an hour, to make him  
swear we were bound for Cape Francois,  
and threatened my life more than twenty  
times. After detaining us about twelve  
hours they suffered us to proceed."

Among the arrivals at Boston, are several ships  
from Liverpool, with news one day later than  
received at this port. The following interesting  
articles are copied from the Sun, of the thirteenth  
March.

[New York Gazette.]

LONDON, March 13.

According to a letter from Paris of the 22d  
ult. the pecuniary distresses of the French govern-  
ment are as great as before Bonaparte's late bril-  
liant campaign in Austria. Several more bank-  
ing and merchant houses of Paris, Bourdeaux,  
Nantes, Lyons, and Marseilles, have stopped  
payment, and the public treasury was entirely  
exhausted. The army of the interior has not  
been paid for eleven months, and the army on  
the coast, not for seven months. Bonaparte's  
public functionaries have received no salaries for  
eight months, and his household troops are un-  
paid since 1st September. The armies of Ger-  
many and Italy have also several months pay  
due to them. The manufacturing towns are,  
however, in still greater distress than the sea-  
ports; because, while the former have neither  
capital, workmen, or protection, the latter are  
regularly supplied with the productions of the  
French colonies by the alliance of American  
traders.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

It is said to have been determined upon by our  
government to concede at least a portion of the  
claims made upon Great Britain on the part of  
the United States, by liberating the American  
seamen impressed into the navy. This is indis-  
putably a measure highly honorable, and worthy  
of the British character; nor do we entertain a  
doubt of a similar conduct having been hitherto  
invariably adhered to, in every instance where  
the discrimination could possibly be made, or  
identity established. We trust a candid repre-  
sentation, and a dispassionate discussion, of the  
commercial complaints of the American mer-  
chants, will produce an adjustment equally e-  
quitable and satisfactory to two nations, whose  
interests are mutually interwoven, and between  
whom a lasting friendship is indispensably requi-  
site to insure their future prosperity.

Altho' no official accounts have been received  
of such event, reports have been industriously  
circulated that the government of the United  
States had declared war against Spain prior to the  
last advices leaving America, and that an expedi-  
tion was preparing to proceed against some of  
the Spanish settlements upon the continent. We  
do not know what degree of credit ought to be  
attached to the rumour in question. Weak, however,  
as the force of Spain is known to be in that quar-  
ter, we are inclined to believe that America can  
make but little impression upon her Transatlan-  
tic dominions, the imbecility of the naval means of  
the United States rendering it impossible for them  
to achieve any conquest of importance.

In order to harass our combined forces by every  
possible exertion in the occidental hemisphere,  
it might perhaps be sound policy were  
Great Britain to aid the American govern-  
ment in reducing all the settlements of Spain to  
her subjection; for, by doing so we should not  
only deprive our common enemies of the sources  
of their wealth and the sinews of war, but se-  
cure to ourselves at least a share, if not the  
greater part of the trade to that immense conti-  
nent. Probably a wiser plan could not be pur-  
sued; and certainly, if such a transfer of territory

could be effected, a more deadly vital blow could  
not possibly be directed against the inordinate  
ambition of the usurper of France.

We are now entering upon a maritime war,  
single-handed, against three of the principal Na-  
val powers in the world, and on the success  
which depends the fate of England. If the peo-  
ple are unanimous, victory will be the order of  
the day; and we shall stand in the estimation of  
forbearing nations, the omnipotent guardians of  
civilization. But if biggared fear, her gloomy  
relative despondency, disgrace the land that gave  
Newton birth, we must pass under the yoke of a  
bloody and inexorable Usurper. We shall be  
betrayed and shall certainly deserve to be so.

Mr. Trotter has been released from the  
custody of the sergeant at arms, on prom-  
ising to answer the questions put to him  
by the committee appointed to conduct the  
impeachment of lord Melville.

Earl St Vincent is to have three captains  
and eleven lieutenants on board his flagship  
the Britannia; the largest establishment of  
officers ever allowed or demanded by a  
commander in chief.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Brig Friendship, captain Baxter, Pas-  
sage and cargo—Plaster—Paris—Faxon, Met-  
calf, & Co.

Spoke schooner Active Trader, from  
Philadelphia for Antigua, in lat. 37, 50,  
long. 74, 20.

ALEXANDRIA, 5th May, 1806.

THE gentlemen, officers and privates, of the  
Alexandria troop of cavalry, and other  
gentlemen disposed to join it, are requested to  
meet at Motz's tavern, on Tuesday evening next  
between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock. Public  
attendance is hoped for, as it will be effec-  
tually connected with the success of the undertak-  
ing.

May 5.



300 barrels of  
FRESH T

Wanted, for the  
Sleep Nancy, for New York,  
laying at Mr. John and Thomas Vowell's  
wharf, and is ready to take on board. For terms  
apply to the Captain on board.

May 5

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BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in  
that extensive BREWERY in Alexan-  
dria, which he now occupies; of which there  
is eleven years of an unexpired lease to com-  
mence from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having  
two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons,  
and every working utensil complete, with Mal-  
t House, Kila and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every ad-  
vantage, who is skilled himself, or can procure  
a person skilled in brewing; as the business may  
be extended so as to become extremely valu-  
able.

Proposals will be received to the first of July.  
Every necessary information may be had, and  
letters post paid attended to, by applying to  
Thomas Cruse.

May 5.

dtw & zawet

Wishing to close my brewing busi-  
ness, on WEDNESDAY next at three o'clock  
in the afternoon, will be sold, by auction, a  
the brew-house, for ready money.

About 150 Barrels of BEER.

T. CRUSE gives notice, that he will  
discharge all accounts against him on presenta-  
on; and that in a few days he will call on those  
indebted to him for beer, for payment.

May 5.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the  
town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick  
street, between King and Prince streets, adjoin-  
ing Mr. James Russell. The lot is 33 feet front  
and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well  
finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and  
31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick,  
and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is  
an excellent cellar; the house is well finish-  
ed from the roof to the cellar. This property  
will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

4 L S O,

One House and Lot, on Prince-  
street, on the paved part, in the same neigh-  
borhood; on which there is a well finished two sto-  
ry frame house with every necessary back build-  
ing; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet  
front and 100 feet deep. This lot pays a small  
ground rent. I will exchange the above men-  
tioned property for lands in the western country,  
or dry goods for the greater part of the payment  
of this property. For further particulars apply  
to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 4.

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## JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than in the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

### TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

### Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

### LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

### Dr. Hamilton's

### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive interference—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females and certain period of life—bad living, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unsurpassed in the cure of  
Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the  
Gonorrheas, Stomach and bowels,  
Lowness of spirits, Indigestion,  
Loss of appetite, Melancholy,  
Impurity of the blood, Gout in the stomach,  
Hysterical affections, Pains in the limbs,  
Inward weakness, Relaxation,  
Seminal weakness, Involuntary emissions,  
Fluorbus (or white), Obstructed menses,  
Barronnels, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

### HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,  
Wythe county, Virginia.

### GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

### W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, to wit:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

### JOHN HOOVER.

Solemn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FRAGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

### HAMILTON'S

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or looseness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to a commonly complained of as operating with violence, as the contrary is particularly collected of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short fat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance; and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### CASES OF CURES—

### By Hamilton's

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller testifies—their particular malignity is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the Reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

### DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn-Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

### The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings, worms, ynn burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration,

which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which is so apt to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy to one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, IS RECOMMENDED

### Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration; and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dole never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburgh.

### NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his store to King street, next door to Mr. Jos. Thompson's, where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of

### SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth. The former imported this fall per the ship *Shepherd*, captain Wells, via Norfolk, among which are—

Early York Cabbage; Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Butterbean do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Broccoli Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Broccoli, &c. Alfalfa, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett's Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Haver do. Yellow do. White New York do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Caraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinth Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Shears and best Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs and Roses, on reasonable terms.

### Also,

An elegant assortment of cat and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Pease, Allum, Pearl Ash, Sarsaparilla, best Rappae Snuff, chewing and smoking Tobacco.

### Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 12th d.w. lawdM

Cath, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

The Norfolk Packet  
Lady Washington,  
Will sail for Norfolk on Monday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hall's wharf.  
Edward Herbert.

May 3.

### Ohio Bacon.

3200 lbs. of Bacon Hams, and Shoulders, just received from Marietta—and for sale by

ROBBINS & CO.

May 3.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

Abandoned, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named Reuben, Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, and well known about town.

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and FIVE DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodgson.

May 3.

### Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars—33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 381 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leopold and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and State of Virginia, containing 450 acres; and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—the sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENSEALE, Trustee.

April 3.

### FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with top and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit—Apply to the Painter, or, THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8.

### Second Dividend.

IN the case of James Smith, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims, gaily proven, payable by the subscriber in Danvers, thirty days from the 14th instant.

### Timothy Brandige,

Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (23)

### Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms, 15 hogheads first quality Muscovado Sugar. 2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerain afforded.

James Sanderfon.

April 9.

### SALT,

### Suitable for the Fisheries.

### JUST RECEIVED,

1300 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21.

### HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

### LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

### NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indistinctly.

Mr. LEVER POWELL, jun. of Middlebury is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

PRINTED DAILY  
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

### SALES

On every Tue

WILL

At the Ver

Corner of Prince

A Variety of

GROCE

Particulars of which

bills of

All kind of goods w

the prices of which ar

time be viewed and pa

mitation and prices.

Philip G.

Ohio

3200 lbs. of

Shoulders, just re

ta—and for sale by

RO

May 3.

### JUST L

From the ship NANCY

CHAR

30 bales COTTON

With a q

RICE AND

For Sale.

April 30.

### WM. H.

Has f

2 boxes 7-8 Coltra

13 hogheads Claret,

India market, and entir

14 cases first and se

bottles each

Murble Montas of d

7 cases best Lasea C

10 marble Chimney

1000 bushels Liverpol

April 30.

### JOHN C

Has f

100 boxes New

of a superior quality.

A few high-heads Mu

Do We

Tierces of Rice and b

Wanted to

100 hogheads bright

April 30.

### Robert M

At the Store, King-stre

Horsburgh and M'Cre

offer for Sale, on real

A HAND-MA

SPRING

April 28.

N. B. They daily ex

### Just Re

And for sale by

25 bales Cotto

25 tierces Rice,

10 hhls. Jamies

3000 wt. nice Bac

1000 casks Stone L

20 dozen nice Cal

1000 bushels Salt,

500 Spanish Hides,

April 22.

### FRESH

Now landing from on bo

from New

12 chests Young P

5 do. Hyson,

10 do. Hyson Ski

Which will be fo

rate terms by

James

April 21.

24 hogheads reta

24 do. Sug

26 barrels Beef, Sale

1 pipe London Parti